

# The Daily Gazetteer.

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Nº 1662.

THE ANSWER to the QUERIES in the CHAMPION Continued



WITH what Design all Abuses and Corruption in Offices and Companies are not only unpunish'd, but protected and encouraged by the Defendant?

Other Factions have contented themselves with representing Ministers as Bad Men; but the present Opposition, that they might out-go their Predecessors, and even out-do their usual Out-doings, would paint the Honourable Person they unjustly hate as a very Devil. To suffer Iniquity to escape with Impunity is Weakness; at least, if not Wickedness; but to protect and encourage Corruption in Publick Offices and Publick Companies, would be Folly and Villany in the highest Degree. A Minister capable of such wretched Conduct, would not be able to support himself a Single Year. But if a Person at the Head of Publick Affairs has Penetration enough to distinguish between Contrivances and Discoveries, and at the same Time wants neither Courage to defend his Friends, nor Spirit to detect the artful Intrigues of their Enemies; such a Minister will never be deserted, or his Services forgot. It is a Sense of this procures the Honourable Person now in Power so many Hearty Advocates, and lays the Mean Tools of an outrageous Faction under the fatal Necessity of writing the absurd and scandalous Things they do. Men who have neither Truth on their Side nor Honesty in their Hearts, must fly out into Stories, and groundless at the Bottom as black in Appearance.

11. With what Design every Sea-faring or War-ter-man in the Kingdom was to have been 'made a Slave'?

Might not any Man start such a Question on any Scheme for manning the Navy, and ought any Answer to be return'd to so invidious and so unprov'd a Charge? How does it become these Pretenders to Patriotism to call the Service of their Country, Slavery? Does not this shew the Men such as they really are? So long as Talking, Scolding, and Holding up of Hands are thought worthy of this Appellation, they are content to be their Country's Slaves; but an Attempt to put them upon harder Duty, would make them roar out Slavery. Just as some Tradesmen who smiled at all the other Inconveniences of War, thought it insupportable on our losing a few Ships. Watermen are on a sudden extremely dear to Men, who before regarded them only as Drudges; and, no doubt, their Concern will last as long, and produce as great Effects as the pretended Tenderness for the People in the same worthy Persons Breasts, who yet would not forgive their Tenants a single Quarter's Rent. Self-interest bears an extensive sway in this Age; if you will either credit the Opinion of a Gazetteer, or consider attentively the Conduct of the Patriots. If the Hardships of the Sea-faring People had been all, we had never had these Remonstrances. No, no, the putting a Hardship on the Publick, and making thereby a Hole for the Political Thinkers not to stop but to talk about next Session was the Point; and much Good may it do them who made the Bill miscarry.

12. Why the Merchants are denied Common Protection, embargoed, and insulted? This Question is asked that the Facts mentioned therein may pass for indubitable and notorious. But when these Questions concern is not easily discernible. The Merchants of Bristol justly resealed the using their Names in a Charge of this Nature some Time ago, in a Common Sense: The Merchants of London would not countenance so barefaced a Falshood; and the Merchants in general are said not to have been taken, plunder'd, or ill-used by the Spaniards, because we know they were never here; but to have been abused, exposed, and sacrificed by the Ministry: A Fact equally false, and which ought to be esteemed as such. The Merchants are not, ought not, to be so generally mouthed, as to pass by just Grounds of Complaint without speaking; and therefore their Legal Silence on this Head is a sufficient Answer. But as to Unreasonable Complaints there is no guarding against them. In all the last War not a Year passed without Murmurs on this Head, and therefore present Grumblings ought not to amaze us.

13. Why the City of LONDON is vilified, abused, and oppressed by the Defendant and his Agents?

It would be truly an extraordinary Thing if any Single Person in the Kingdom, or his Agents, should vilify, abuse, or oppress the City of LONDON; it would be a Thing as difficult to excuse as to conceal. The MINISTER is the last Man in the World would attempt it, if it could be, as it never can, his Interest. But sure it would be hard, if while the Open Enemies of the Government, and the Avowed Foes to the Administration, say Men whom their Fellow-Citizens declared not long ago to be such, aim at editing City Councils, governing City Elections, and even assuming to themselves the Name of the City, the True Friends to the Constitution, and who in consequence are the Minister's Well-wishers, should look on carelessly, and take no Share, when they saw Things running at this Rate. Is not One Alderman as much an Alderman as another Alderman? One Common-Councilman as another Common-Councilman? One Liveryman as another Liveryman? And hath not each of these Rights, which he may use as his Prudence directs? Is the Vote of the Court of Aldermen the Voice of the City? No, answer the Faction. Is it then the Vote of the Common Hall? Yes, say they. The Reason is plain; their Majority is in one and not in the other. A Majority, therefore, is infallible at Guildhall, from the same Arguments which demonstrate a Minority infallible at Westminster. This puts me in mind of a Stroke in Politicks by the famous PYM, who finding the House of Lords not so much inclined to ruin the Constitution as he wished them, moved in the House of Commons, That the Majority there and the Minority of the Lords concurring in a Vote, might be esteemed the Sense of both Houses. Thus Patriots will propound what no Minister dares dream of.

14. Why such immense Sums have, for these twenty Years, been raised upon the Nation, on various Pretences, which have constantly proved to have been groundless?

Here is another notable Question, which no Man living can make Sense of, without Instances or Proofs. I have heard of a Gentleman who objected to a Builder's Account, because there was a Charge in it for Scaffolding; and yet, says he, It was taken away before my Face. Some Folk look upon themselves to be cheated by the Insurance-offices, because, tho' they have paid twenty Years together, yet they were never burnt out. Just so some Modern Politicians think they owe nothing to God or the Government for the Dangers they escape. It is well if we suffer not some time or other, as a Nation, thro' the Prevalence of this impious, ungrateful Disposition.

15. Why the present War is carried on as it is?

A Question which would have been as smartly ask'd, let it have been carried on how it would. The making War is a Prerogative of the Crown, the enquiring how a War is conducted, belongs to a Parliament, where a proper Answer will be given to this Question. But to suppose that a Point of this Importance ought to be explain'd in Publick Prints to every little Fellow that asks it, is supposing our Government dissolved, and the Mob ready to sit in Judgment on the Legislature, which seems to be the glorious End which some of our modern Patriots have in View; but 'tis hop'd by the wiser Part of the Nation they will never, either by Fraud or Force, be able to bring it about, tho' very probably they may attempt it both Ways. But to return to the Question. The Ministry, it must be own'd, have conducted this War a little oddly. Our Malecontents are in pain for the English Glory, and our Enemies abroad, for the Spanish Monarchy. Time will discover whose Fears are best grounded.

16. Whether all or any of these Things could have been done, if the Electors had not been corrupted, and Places and Pensions been given to the Electors by the Defendant?

Here it is openly asserted, that the whole British Nation, Freeholders, Citizens, Burgesses and Gentry, are all corrupt. If this was a Truth, then all these Queries fall to the Ground; for such a Nation could be govern'd no other Way than by Influence, and what these People represent as Crimes, would be necessary Measures. Thus do the Patriots abuse all alike, Prince and Parliament, Peers and People, and

for the same Cause, — they can't rule them.

The remaining Queries are of such Natures as must excuse us from answering them. They regard either Matters about which we know nothing, such as the Changes made by Time and Oeconomy in a Gentleman's private Family, or else, such imaginary Prospects of Universal Destruction to our Name and Nation, from the Corrupting a Parliament not yet called, as would argue Folly and Presumption in us to repeat. All that had the Shadow of Imputation on his Majesty's Government, has been considered with Moderation, and answer'd fairly as well as freely. The Champion has since reprinted his Paper to prevent our misrepresenting it; but himself must acknowledge there is no Ground for such an Accusation when he sees this Answer. The Friends of the Ministry despise such Methods; they know, that coming at Truth by a fair Inquiry, in Things where the Publick Safety will bear it, is making the Panegyrick the Panegyrick of those at the Helm, and will consequently never avoid it. They fear no Discoveries by Secret Committees, because they project no Utrecht Treaties; they set on foot no Canada Expeditions to expose the King's Subjects and fill their own Pockets. It is their Misfortune however to have to do with those who did, and who, by continually repeating their own Thoughts and Actions when in Power, are in a fair Way of making the very Constitution, as well as all succeeding Ministers, odious.

Nothing can be more certain, than that the Paper before us, and many others published by the same Conveyance, fall exactly under the Notice of the Law, and would by any twelve Men be deem'd a Libel, indeed we must live under a very bad Constitution if they did not: However, the Ministry have not Recourse to that Weapon. If they had any Grounds for what they say, or even any tolerable Colour, they might, under any other Administration, be in Danger; but while they write such flaring, Braggart Stuff as this, an Innocent Ministry would draw Suspicion on themselves by exposing them to Punishment. Thus, like a late Incendiary at the Old Baily, who waited till he was apprehended, and therefore was judg'd out of his Senses, Redundancy of Proof lives them, and they are left to be laugh'd at instead of pilloried.

Heav, O my Countrymen, a Vindication of a MINISTER, dictated by Publick Spirit, and written with Truth. I am confident, that such loose, frivolous, groundless, tho' base, barbarous, and black Suggestions, as this Man hath thrown out against a Person truly honourable, and as deserving the Name of a PATRIOT, as ever Man was, will meet with Contempt instead of Credit, when clearly understood. In a just Sense of this, I have ventur'd to set Pen to Paper, for your Sakes rather than his. What I have offered flows from Sincerity, not Servility. I wrote it to please no particular Person, but to manifest Seditious Falshoods, and support Important Truths; Truths important to you, as they regard your Liberties, Properties, and Reputations, which are so less concern'd in these Queries, than the Character of the Minister; and therefore, I hope it will be thought, that on this Occasion I have discharged my Duty as a Publick Writer, which is all the Reward I seek.

R. FREEMAN.

Yesterday arriv'd a Mail from Holland.

Petersbourg, Oct. 4: N. S.

Vice-Admiral Apraxin, who set out lately to meet the Persian Ambassador writes word from Casan, where that Minister is shortly expected, that there is no Instance of any Ambassador's ever having so great a Retinue, his domesticks only being above 800; that he could not have less than 200 Waggon's to carry his Baggage, and that he had in his Retinue 4 or 500 Merchants, who came with a great Quantity of all Sorts of Merchandizes from Persia and the Indies. As the Ambassador's Expences are to be defray'd by our Court, he has sent to the Governor of Astracan a List of the Provisions which he shall want for his Subsistence. He desires in particular 200 Sheep or Lambs a Day, with 2800 lb. of Rice, and 600 lb. of Sugar. We are assured, that, among other Presents, he brings several Diamonds and Jewels taken from the Treasure of the Great Mogul.



Vienna, Oct. 12. N. S. The first Infant, being the Emperor's Birth-day, the Great Duchess of Tuscany, and the Archduchess Mary-Anne, agreeably surpris'd their Imperial Majesties with a dramatick Piece of one Act, which was perform'd with a Grace that charm'd all the Audience, the rather because the Actors were only Five in Number, who were the two most Serene Archduchesses, (the Emperor's Daughters) Prince Charles of Lorraine, the Count Martinitz, and a Countess of Lamberg. The Great Duchess was admir'd in particular for her Method, the Justness of her Action, and the Sweetness of her Voice.

#### HOME PORTS.

Cowes, Oct. 15. Came in the Expedition, Jenkins, from Limerick for Rotterdam; the Carten, Cork, for this Place from Alderney; the Union, White, from Guernsey for London; and the Jenny, Brooks, a Tender, from Portsmouth. Wind E.

Southampton, Oct. 16. On the 14th instant arrived the Re-union, James Porel, of and from Cherburgh: Who brings Advice, That there are Two Spanish Privateers at that Port; one of about 40 Tons, with 40 Men, and mounts 2 Carriage Galleons, 8 Pounders, and 8 Swivells, has 6 Guns unmounted in the Hold, and 26 or 30 Oars; the other a small Privateer of 10 Tons, and 20 Men and Small Arms: They generally cruise between Cherburgh and Biscay. The same Day also arrived the Trigity, Loran Cane, of and from Braha: Who reports, That eight Ships of the Brest Squadron are returned into the Bay of that Port by bad Weather, and that the rest are gone to Cadiz; That no more than three French Men of War are as yet failed for the West-Indies, being the usual Annual Number that is sent to protect the Trade of their own Plantations. Yesterday sailed the John, Fillicu, of and for Jersey. Wind S. S. E.

Deal, Oct. 16. Wind E. S. E. Remain his Majesty's Ships the Greenwich, Argyle, Guernsey, Gibraltar, and Port-mahon.

Gravesend, Oct. 16. Pass'd by the West, Gilby, from Oread; the Willing Mind, Rouse, from Diep; the Silver Eel, —, from Friesland; the John and Hester, Fowler, from Stockholm; the Quince-Tree, Hewitt, from Northcaper; the True Love, Metcalfe; and the Speedwell, Harrison; both from Petersburg.

#### Arrived at several Ports.

At Hamburg, the —, Renell, from Exon.

At Amsterdam, the Lady Ann, Vinck, from London.

At Bremen, the Anna Catherina, Hilgerloh, from London; and the Six Good Friends, Huntman, from Cork.

At Liverpool, the Samuel, Leatherland, from Jamaica.

At Portsmouth, the Bonetta's Peize, Chamberlain, from Oporto.

At Naples, the Goodfellow, Saunders, from Leghorn.

At Cork, the Mary, Murphey, from Bourdeaux.

At Carolina, the Squirrel, Brown, from —.

At Plymouth, the St. Peter, Hovey, of and for London from Jamaica.

At Poole, the Charming Peggy, Weston, from Calais.

#### L O N D O N.

They write from Madrid the 4th Instant N. S. that upon Advice that the English have a Design upon Buenos Ayres or the South-sea Settlements, the King has caus'd six Men of War to be fitted out at St. Anders for that Country, which they were inform'd are sail'd, and 'twas hop'd would be there time enough to oppose the English, who they hear had lately taken two Spanish Ships in the Gulph of Mexico; and that the Toulon Squadron pass'd the Straights of Gibraltar the 26th. ult. and sail'd with a fair Wind toward the West Indies.

From Paris, that the late Duke of Ormond, who was to have commanded in Galicia, had, on account of his great Age and Infirmities, obtain'd Leave of the King of Spain to return to France.

From Berlin, that his Prussian Majesty has made a Present to his Queen of a Pony of Diamonds valued at 900,000 Crowns; and that on the 18th N. S. the Marquis de Beauvau, the French King's Envoy Extraordinary, who is come thither to congratulate the King on his Accession to the Crown, was introduced to a Publick Audience of his Majesty, the Queen, and the Queen Mother, by the Baron de Pellnitz, Master of the Ceremonies.

The Earl of Waldegrave is said to be so ill of a Dropsy, at Paris, that his Life is desair'd of. Last Sunday died in an advanc'd Age, at his Seat at

Hewthorpe in the County of Northampton, Joseph Hall, Esq; formerly High Sheriff for the said County.

Yesterday Se'night died in an advanced Age, at his Seat at Cowdrey in the County of Suffolk, William Atkinson, Esq; a Gentleman of a plentiful Estate in the said County.

On Saturday last the Corpse of the Right Hon. Price Devereux, Viscount Hereford, Baron Ferrers, and Baronet, Premier Viscount of England, who lately died at his Seat at Saham's Lodge in the County of Suffolk, was carried from thence in great Funeral Pomp and Solemnity, in order to be interr'd in the Burial-Vault of that Noble Family at Christ-Church in Ipswich, in the said County of Suffolk.

This Day the Right Hon. the Lord High Chancellor will hold the Second General Seal before Michaelmas Term at Lincoln's-Inn Hall.

The Ship commanded by John Baudouin, the Younger, bound from Rochelle to Hamburgh, is stranded near Calais.

On Thursday last at the Sessions at the Old Bailey Twenty-one Prisoners were try'd, whereof seven were for Capital Offences; Ten were found guilty and Eleven acquitted. And,

Yesterday the following Prisoners were capitally convicted, viz.

Eleanor Mumpman, for breaking and entering the House of Mr. Peter Rhode, and stealing Things of Value.

William Dewell, for a Rape on Sarah Griffin, in a Barn at Acton. [George Curtis, otherwise Tuggerston, one of his Accomplices, who was to have been try'd with him, dy'd in Newgate that Morning.]

Edward Madder and Thomas Clack, for breaking and entering the House of John Clack, and stealing thence a great Quantity of Goods.

William Meers, for breaking and entering the House of Mr. Edward Finch, and stealing Household Furniture of Value.

Six were acquitted, and Seven cast for Transportation.

High Water this Day	Morning	Evening
London Bridge	09 02	09 39

Bank Stock 139 3-4ths. India 154 1-4th. South Sea 96 1-half. Old annuity 110 3-8ths. New ditto 108 3-8ths. Three per Cent. 100. Seven per Cent. Loan 109 1-8th. Five per Cent. ditto 91 1-half. Royal Assurance 89 1-half. London Assurance 11 1-half. African 10. India Bonds 31 13 s. to 12 s. Premium. Bank Circulation 11. 10 s. Prem. Salt Tallow 1-4th to 3-4th Prem. English Copper 31. 15 s. Welsh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchange Orders 100. Three per Cent. ditto 94. Million Bank 116. Equivalent 112. Lottery Tickets 5 l.

This Day is Published,  
(Price Six-pence)

#### Treachery, Baseness, and Cruelty,

Display'd to the full; in the Hardships and Sufferings of

Mr. HENRY HAINES,

Late Printer of the Country Journal or Craftsman;

Who now is, and for near Three Years has been, in close Imprisonment in the King's Bench, for a Fine of 200 l. at the Suit of the Crown, for Printing and Publishing the Craftsman of July 2. 1757.

With a proper Introduction, not inserted in the Gazetteer. Printed for H. Haines; and sold at the Pamphlet-shops of London and Westminster.

This Day is Published,  
(Price Five shillings)

#### AN EXPERIMENTAL INQUIRY

on some Parts of the ANIMAL STRUCTURE.

By CLIFTON WINTRINGHAM, JUN.

Printed for J. Walthoe, over against the Royal Exchange in Cornhill.

Of whom may be had,

1. COMMENTARIUM NOSOLOGICUM Morbis Epidemicis & Aeris variationibus in urbe Eboracensi latissime uicinis per sedecim annos grassantibus completum.

Auctore CLIFTONO WINTRINGHAM, M. D.

2. The History of Pyrexia, from the Time of Galen to the Beginning of the Sixteenth Century; chiefly with regard to Practice. In a Discourse written to Dr. Mead.

By J. FRIEND, M. D.

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3. R. WELSTED, M. D. De Medicina Mentis.

4. Observations on the different Strata of Earths and Minerals. By J. STRACHY, Esq. F. R. S.

5. T. Lucretius Carus of the Nature of Things. Translated into English Verse by Tho. Creech, M. A. The Sixth Edition, Illustrated with Notes: Making a complete System of the Epicurean Philosophy.

This Day is published,

#### A CATALOGUE of a Choice Col-

lection of BOOKS: Being the LIBRARY of a

Baronet of the County of Suffolk, lately deceased. Containing the best Editions of the Greek and Roman Authors, and several of History, Divinity, Mathematics, Voyages, and Gardening. With some Valuable Italian Books and Prints. Which will be sold by Auction at Paul's Church-house in St. Paul's Church-Yard. Beginning on Wednesday October 22, 1740, exactly at Six in the Evening.

Catalogues may be had of Mr. Whitridge at the Royal Exchange; Mr. Lewis, in Ruffel-street Covent-Garden; Mr. Stagg, in Westminster-Hall; Mr. Doddsley, in Pall-mall; Mr. Thurlbourn at Cambridge; Mr. Fletcher at Oxford; and at the Place of Sale.

This Day is Published,

#### THE Attorney's Practice in the Court

of King's Bench: or, An Introduction to the Knowledge of the Practice of that Court, as it now stands under the Regulation of several late Acts of Parliament, Rules and terminations of the said Court: With Variety of useful and curious Precedents in English settled or drawn by Counsel and a complete Index to the Whole.

By a Gentleman of the Inner-Temple.

Printed for T. Woodward at the Half-moon between the Two Temple Gates in Fleet-street.

Where may be had, just published,

1. Laws relating to the Poor, from the 4th of Queen Elizabeth to the 3d of King George II. with Cases adjudged in the Court of King's Bench upon the several Clauses of them. By Robert Polley, Esq. Barrister at Law.

2. The Scrivener's Guide, in two Vols. 5th Edition.

This Day is Published,

(Price bound 5 s.)

Neatly printed in One Volume Quarto, (being the cheapest and best Family Book ever yet published)

#### THE FAMILY MAGAZINE:

IN TWO PARTS.

PART I. Containing useful Directions in all the Branches of House-keeping and Cookery. Particularly showing how to buy in the best of all sorts of Provisions, as Potatoes, Butter, Meat, Fish, Fruit, &c. With several Hundred Receipts in Cookery, Pastry, Pickling, Confectionary, Distilling, Brewing, &c. &c. Together with the Art of Making English Wines, &c.

PART II. Containing a Compendious Body of PHYSICS, succinctly treating of all the Diseases and Accidents incident to MEN, WOMEN, and CHILDREN: With practical Rational Directions for the Preserving and Restoring of Health, and Prolonging of Life.

In a Method entirely New and Intelligible; in which every Disease is rationally and practically considered, in its several Stages and Changes; and approved Recipe's interspersed under every Distemper, in Alphabetical Order.

Being principally the Common-place Book of a humane Physician, by which he successfully, for many Years, regulated his Practice.

With a Supplement containing a great Variety of Uncommon Receipts, from Two Excellent Family Collections. Now first communicated for the Publick Benefit.

To which is added,

An Explanation of such Terms of Art used in the Work, as could not be so easily reduced to the Understanding of common Readers.

Printed for J. Osborn, at the Golden-Ball in Pater-noster-row.

#### Dr. ROBERT EATON'S

BALSAMICK STYPTICK.

Truly prepared and sold at the Doctor's late Dwelling House, now Mr. DUTTON's in Salisbury Court, Fleet-street.

#### THIS Medicine restrains in a most

surprising Manner, all internal as well as external Hemorrhages, i. e. it instantly and quickly stops all dangerous Bleedings at the Nose or Gums, Spitting or vomiting Blood, also the immoderate Flux of the Menstrues or bloody Urine of Stools, bleeding of large Wounds, &c. &c. used according to the plain Directions given with it, as may appear by the Certificates of several Eminent Physicians, and in the large Account of this Medicine, written by the Doctor himself, and dedicated to the College of Physicians, a little before his Death.

It keeps good for many Years, at Sea or on Shore, at Home or Abroad, i. e. in all climates: therefore must be universally Useful.

The Doctor not only obtained his Majesty's Letters Patent for the sole Vending of this most Excellent Medicine, but also a Clause in a late Act of Parliament, exempting his Medicine from the Inspection of the Council of the College of Physicians, to which all other Medicines are liable.

N. B. Some of the Apothecaries prepare a Symplicial Preparation of Helvetius, and use it in the Room of Dr. EATON'S; but whoever tries both, will soon be persuaded that Ours exceeds theirs in all Respects, in a most evident Degree.

Sold, by Licence, at GATWAY'S Old Shop, Pall-mall, near the Royal Exchange; Mr. B. Bradshaw's Warehouse near the Royal Exchange; Mr. John Potter, Chymist, in Bartholomew-Close; Mr. William Evans, Bookbinder, in Strand; Hammond, Jun. Bookbinder, at Fleet; Mr. Roe, Bookbinder, in Derby; Mr. Rains, Printer, in Gloucester; Mr. Burt, Printer, in Northampton; Mr. Thomas Greenhill, Mercer, in Bath; Mr. Abree, Printer, at Canterbury; Mr. Mowbray, an Apothecary, at Kildermister; Mrs. Frothing, a Dispensary-keeper, in Rother; Mr. Halliday, an Apothecary, at Woking; Mrs. Unett, a Bookbinder, at Wootton-Bassett; and Mr. Bryan, a Printer, at Worcester.